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Office—In Sharp & Shomo's Block.

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Also FIRE, LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE AGENT

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Will give prompt attention to the practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

in Fremont and vicinity.

Office—Over Lehnor & Cole's Store.

L. D. PARKER, Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders professional services

to the citizens of Fremont and vicinity, all operations relating to the preservation and beauty of the natural teeth, or the insertion of artificial teeth, on gold, silver or plate, done in the most perfect manner. He is in possession of the latest improved

method now in use, consequently he flatters himself that he is prepared to render entire satisfaction to those who may desire his aid in any branch of the profession.

Residence—Eastward, and south of the city, without charge, if desired.

Office—In Caldwell's Brick Building, over Dr. Rice's office.

Fremont, Jan. 24, 1851.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

R. P. BUCKLAND, Agent.

FREMONT, OHIO.

DR. R. S. RICE.

Continues the practice of Medicine in Fremont and adjacent country.

Office, as formerly, on Frontstreet, opposite Dea's new building.

Fremont, Nov. 23, 1850.—37

MARION COOK,

BY

J. W. SEIBERT,

NORWALK, OHIO.

1853.

CHURCH, HAYES & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Straw Goods, Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Proprietor.

Passenger cars carried to and from the Cars free.

FREMONT JOURNAL.

No Sacrifice of Principles.

VOLUME I.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, JANUARY 20, 1854.

NUMBER 52.

Poetry.

EVENING SCENE.

BY MISS J. A. L. S.

Look yonder! dearest Sister, look,
In the bright western sky,
And see, how o'er yon crystal brook,
A thousand beauties lie.
List to the waves of the rippling stream,
Flowing with cheerful song,
They brightly glance to the sunny beam,
Then haste their path along.

Here where oft we've stood to breathe
The fragrant Summer air—
The friendly willow tree beneath,
To view this scene so fair,
The willow branches, long and white,
Droop to the King of day,
As if to sadly bid good night,
To his last lingering ray.

We'll think of this calm setting sun
Withdrawing from our view,
Behind the clouds of golden light,
Which deck the sky of blue,
We'll bear in mind the Queen of night,
As she o'er yonder hills,
And softly shed her silvery light
O'er waters, forest and still.

And then we watched the stars appear,
Each small, bright twinkling orb,
While the stream their light reflecting,
Seemed their brightness to absorb.
This low sweet melody of waves,
Shall live within each heart,
And wake the chords of memory
When we are far apart.

ET If the reader can cite us to anything that
mirrors to the soul more of holiness than the fol-
lowing, from Grace Greenwood's "Little Pil-
grim," we should like to see it.

At Seven—Moonrise.

[A Child speaks.]

Come up the moon is rising fast,
The sea is calm, the day is clear;
Come, mother, say no longer wait—
The moonlight will not always last.

Do you remember once you talked
With me of Christ upon the sea?
Now harken for the message to us
The shining path where Jesus walked!

And when the silvery brightness came
Along the sparkling waves to-night,
My heart leaped trembling at the sight,
And then I spoke your saviour's name.

I should not fear his holy will,
If now he stood in my bright place,
And I could see his blessed face,
And hear him whisper, "Peace be still!"

Miscellaneous.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. MEDILL.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

A century ago, the territory now constituting

the State of Ohio, was an unbroken wild-

erness. Her admission into the confeder-

acy of American States, is fresh in the mem-

ory of many who are now before me. Little

more than half a century has elapsed since that

event.

She entered into the Union, with a popula-

tion of hardly sixty thousand. Of the thirty-

one States which now constitute that Union,

she is the third in respect of population. More

than two million of citizens, in the full enjoy-

ment of civil and religious liberty, now live

within her borders.

Her resources have been adequate not only

to the expense of Government, but have been

applied to the construction of long lines of can-

als—the establishment and maintenance of a

magnificent system of public institutions, and

to the erection and support of large and ex-

pensive institutions for the education of the

unfortunate.

Private enterprise has kept pace with the

increase of wealth and the growth of popula-

tion. The wilderness has given place to cul-

tivated fields, and smiling villages raise

their spires where but a few years ago the

lily only displayed its foliage. Colleges and

other institutions of instruction have been

founded and endowed. Places the most re-

mote have been brought into close proximity

by extensive lines of railroads. Indeed, the

number of miles of finished and projected

railroads, is greater than that of any other

State in the Union.

Such rapid growth in all the elements

which make up the greatness of a people, must

fill the heart of every citizen with patriotic

hope and honorable pride. The future

prospects of our people are as promising as

the past has been prosperous. He would be

unworthy of your confidence and respects

who did not feel honored at being called by

the voice of his people, to the Chief Magis-

tracy of so great and growing a State. Words,

indeed, are inadequate to express my thank-

fulness for the confidence which has been re-

posed in me, and my sense of the responsi-

bilities of the position which I have been placed

in.

The growth of our State and the high po-

sition which she now occupies, have been

produced by the self-reliance, energy and in-

dustry of her people. The character of the

government has tended to encourage the

qualities, and has had an important agency in

personating the moral force of the people.

Personal security—freedom from violence

and insult—is the primary and important ob-

ject of the establishment of all civil govern-

ment. The weak must be protected from the

aggression of the strong. Life is hardly

desirable where it is not secure, or when it is

constantly exposed to the fear of oppression

and the apprehension of wrong.

Our laws throw their shield around all,

and grant impunity to none. In them the

weak find a refuge and support, and none are

so powerful as not to need their protection.

Under their equal operation all enjoy the

fruits of their labor in security and peace. Our

comparative freedom from anything like mo-

nopoly, by which competition is cut off, la-

bor oppressed, and generous and ennobling

industry is degraded, has encouraged our citi-

zens to embark in schemes of public and pri-

rate improvement, which in a society differ-

ently constituted, would never have been un-

dertaken.

The grant of any special privileges has not

only produced the evils inherent in the sys-

tem, but has been the just cause of dissatis-

faction and uneasiness in the minds of the

people. They have naturally felt that their

rights have been abridged, and the rule of

equality, which constitutes the very founda-

tion of human freedom, and which should pre-

vail in all legislative action, has been violated.

The result, too, has always been unfortunate,

and demonstrated the folly of going beyond

the limits of declaring and securing the rights

of individuals and punishing and redressing

their wrongs.

Government has no right to interfere with

the pursuits of the governed. When it as-

sumes the power of discriminating between

different classes, it is usurping a power of so-

vereignty which the people have never confer-

red. The exercise of talents and industry

should be left within the limits of the gen-

eral laws. No class or particular body of men

should possess rights or privileges not en-

joyed by the whole masses of the body politic.

We are accustomed fully to consider all the

advantages of the general prevalence of the

principle of equality in our political system.

Like the air which we breathe, its very com-

monness is an obstacle to the full appreciation

of all its blessings. The ordinary discharge

of the duties of citizenship calls into exercise

all the mental faculties. The administration

of public affairs, by requiring the co-operation

of the people, furnishes them with the most

useful and practical lessons in government and

legislation. As jurymen, they are called upon

to consider the weight of evidence, to recon-

cile the contradictions of different statements,

and to pronounce an authoritative judgment

upon the law as modified by the facts thus

determined.

The right of suffrage requires them to in-

form themselves—yes, and pronounce judgment

upon the actions of their agents, and the prop-

erty of legislation. The exercise of these

rights and duties requires intelligence. The

possession of knowledge gives moral force,

discussion and activity to the individual; its

universal diffusion, power and respectability

to the people and perpetuity to their institu-

tions.

The Union of these States is another influ-

ential cause of our growth and prosperity, and

that of every other State. The freedom of

intercourse, by which the citizen of one State

is entitled to the rights of citizenship in every

other, the freedom of trade, permitting the

transportation of the products of agriculture

and of art without import or duty, to every

extremity of our extended territory, has stim-

ulated, and, at the same time, encouraged and

rewarded industry.

In this point of view, the continuance of

the unity of the States is a matter of no small

importance. Its perpetuity depends upon the

respect which the people have for it. That

respect is exhibited by the observance of the

laws which the State and National Legisla-

ture have enacted. A disregard of these

laws and of the provisions of the Constitution,

is a preliminary step towards the dismember-

ment of that Union which our fathers formed,

and strove to preserve by concession, conc